

REMARKS

Claims 1, 5, 6 and 8 are amended and claims 3 and 4 are cancelled. Support for the changes to claim 1 can be found in claims 3 and 4 as well as in paragraph [0033] of the specification. Claims 5 and 6 have been amended to depend from claim 1, and claim 8 has been amended to correct a minor typographical error. Claims 1, 2 and 5-13 are presented for further examination.

The indefiniteness rejection of claim 8 is believed overcome by the foregoing amendment. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are respectfully requested.

The rejection of claims 1, 3 and 7-10 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) over Kudlaty, US 3,592,766, the rejection of claims 11-13 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Kudlaty in view of Pall, US 3,246,766, the rejection of claims 2, 4 and 5 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Kudlaty in view of Jackson, GB 1,027,335, and the rejection of claims 2 and 4-6 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Kudlaty in view of Hobson, US 3,642,141 are respectfully traversed with respect to the amended claims.

By this amendment, claim 1 has been amended to incorporate the essential features of both claim 3 and claim 4, and further to require that the at least one stay having a length-compensating section is secured with legs positioned to be symmetrical with an axis of symmetry that runs perpendicular to the longitudinal central axis of the central tube. The structure of the central tube recited in amended claim 1 is not reasonably disclosed or suggested by the cited references.

Kudlaty does not disclose or suggest a filter insert having a central tube formed by rings joined together by stays. The Office Action asserts that elements 16,17 of Kudlaty read on the claimed stays. Applicants respectfully disagree. Rather, elements 16, 17 are threaded rings. As defined by Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th Ed., a ring is a "circular band" while a stay is akin to a stake, post or pole that serves as a prop or support. A copy of the relevant dictionary citations is attached as Appendix A. Pointedly, the threaded rings 16,17 of

Kudlaty are not stays and thus the assembly of Kudlaty cannot anticipate claim 1.

Further, Kudlaty does not teach a filter insert having a variable length central tube, much less a stay having a length-compensating section. Rather, Kudlaty merely teaches that rings 16, 17 are engagable in order to provide for the assembly and disassembly of the filter element structure (column 3, lines 66-69). Finally, even assuming *arguendo* that the elements 16, 17 are stays, neither of these elements are secured with symmetrical legs, as required by claim 1. Because Kudlaty fails to teach or suggest all the claimed elements, the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102 is improper and should be withdrawal.

The additionally cited references of Pall, Jackson, and Hobson, whether considered separately, in combination with each other, or in combination with Kudlaty, also fail to reasonably teach or suggest all the claim limitations.

Claim 1, in pertinent part, relates to a filter insert comprising an annular filter element. The filter element has a central channel in which a central tube is situated. The central tube is formed by rings arranged perpendicular to the longitudinal central axis of the central tube, and has a variable length along its longitudinal central axis. The rings are joined together by stays. At least one of the stays has a length-compensating section with a resilient structure and is secured with legs positioned to be symmetrical with an axis of symmetry that runs perpendicular to the longitudinal central axis of the central tube.

Pall, which was cited for disclosing filter insert materials, discloses a core section comprising a folded sheet of stainless steel and does not disclose or suggest a central tube that is formed by rings joined together by stays, much less a central tube having a variable length.

Hobson discloses a support frame 21 including a plurality of diamond-shaped holes extending through its walls (column 4, lines 22-23). The structure of Hobson does not include a central tube that is formed by rings joined together in an axial direction by stays. Further, the support frame of Hobson does not have a variable length, but instead "has limited inherent resiliency" (column 3,

lines 55-56). Applicants note that the pervious filter tube 19 of Hobson, which is slid over the frame 21, may expand and contract (column 3, lines 37-55). With respect to claim 6, which requires that at least one stay runs in a spiral pattern around the central tube, the helical wire coil disclosed by Hobson is not formed around a central tube.

Finally, Jackson discloses a support 1 formed from a strip 4 of sheet steel which is stamped to form in it a series of elongated openings (page 2, lines 4-7). However, this support is not formed by rings joined together by stays.

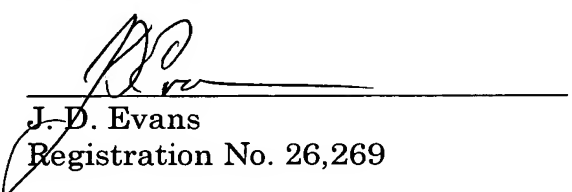
Because the combination of structural features recited in claim 1 is not taught or suggested by any combination of the cited references, the application is respectfully submitted to be in condition for allowance, and prompt favorable action thereon is earnestly solicited.

If there are any questions regarding this amendment or the application in general, a telephone call to the undersigned at (202) 624-2845 would be appreciated since this should expedite the prosecution of the application for all concerned.

If necessary to effect a timely response, this paper should be considered as a petition for an Extension of Time sufficient to effect a timely response, and please charge any deficiency in fees or credit any overpayments to Deposit Account No. 05-1323 (Docket #037141.53154US).

Respectfully submitted,

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J. D. Evans
Registration No. 26,269

CROWELL & MORING LLP
Intellectual Property Group
P.O. Box 14300
Washington, DC 20044-4300
Telephone No.: (202) 624-2500
Facsimile No.: (202) 628-8844
JDE/MWR
dn#2810601

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duct). RIGOROUS implies the imposition of hardship and difficulty (the rigorous training of recruits). STRICT emphasizes undeviating conformity to rules, standards, or requirements (strict enforcement of the law). STRINGENT suggests severe, tight restriction or limitation (stringent standards of admission). *syn* see in addition STIFF.

rigid \ri-'j-d-, -f- v. *to become rigid* (1842) *vi* *to become rigid* *ri-'j-d-l-i-fi-ca-tion* \ri-'j-d-l-i-'f-i-'ka-shən n. *to become rigid* *ri-'j-d-l-i-fi-ca-tion* (1624) 1: the quality or state of being rigid 2: one that is rigid (as in form or conduct)

rig-ma-role also **rig-a-ma-role** \ri-'g-mə-'rōl, 'ri-'g-mə-'rōl n. [alter. of obs. *ragman* roll long list, catalog (ca. 1736)] 1: confused or meaningless talk 2: a complex and sometimes ritualistic procedure

rig-or \ri-'g-ər n. [ME *rigour*, fr. AF, fr. L *rigor*, lit., stiffness; fr. *rigere* to be stiff] (144c) 1 a (1): harsh inflexibility in opinion, temper, or judgment: SEVERITY (2): the quality of being unyielding or inflexible of strictness, severity, or cruelty 2: a tremor caused by a chill 3: a condition that makes life difficult, challenging, or uncomfortable; *esp*: extremity of cold 4: strict precision: EXACTNESS (logical) 5 a *obs*: RIGIDITY, STIFFNESS b: rigidity or torpor of organs or tissue that prevents response to stimuli c: RIGOR MORTIS

rig-or-ism \ri-'g-ər-i-zəm n. (1704): rigidity in principle or practice

rig-or-ist \ri-'g-ər-i-'st n or *adj* — **rig-or-ist-ic** \ri-'g-ər-i-'st-ik n. *adj*

rig-or-mor-tis \ri-'g-ər-'mōr-tis also *chiefly* Brit, \ri-'g-ər-'n [NL: stiffness of death] (1847): temporary rigidity of muscles occurring after death

rig-or-ous \ri-'g-ər-'rās *adj* (15c) 1: manifesting, exercising, or favoring rigor: very strict 2 a: marked by extremes of temperature or climate b: HARSH, SEVERE 3: scrupulously accurate: PRECISE *syn* see RIGID — **rig-or-ous-ly** *adv* — **rig-or-ous-ness** n

rig-or-ous-ness n *chiefly* Brit var of RIGOR

rig-ist \ri-'j-ist n [D, fr. *rist* rice + *tafel* table] (1889): an Indonesian meal consisting of rice and a variety of accompanying dishes (as meat, seafood, and vegetables)

Riks-mål or **Riks-maal** \riks-'mōl, 'rēks- n [Norw, fr. *rik* kingdom + *mål*: speech] (1913): BOKMÅL

rile \ri-'l-ē v. *to rile*; *ri-'l-ē* [var. of *roil*] (1624) 1: to make agitated and angry: UPSET 2: ROIL 1 *syn* see IRRITATE

rill-ey \ri-'l-ē *adj* (1805) 1: TURBID 2: ANGRY

rill \ri-'l n [D *ril* or LG *rille*; akin to OE *rith*: rivulet] (1538): a very small brook

rill \ri-'l (1610): to flow like a rill

rill \ri-'l or *rille* \ri-'l n [G *Rille*, lit., channel made by a small stream, fr. LG *rill*] (1868): any of several long narrow valleys on the moon's surface

rill-et \ri-'l-ət n (1538): a little rill

rill-ettes \ri-'l-ets, -'et n pl [F, pl., dim. of *rille*, sing., piece of pork, fr. MF, dial. var. of *reille* board, lath, fr. L *regula* straightedge — more at RULE] (1889): cooked shredded meat (as pork or duck) or fish preserved in fat

rim \ri-'m n [ME, fr. OE *rima*; akin to ON *rim*: strip of land] (13c) 1 a: BRINK b: the outer often curved or circular edge or border of something 2 a: the outer part of a wheel joined to the hub usu. by spokes b: a removable outer metal band on an automobile wheel to which the tire is attached 3: FRAME 4c(1) — **rim-less** \lās *adj*

rim *vb* *rimmed*; *rim-ming* *vi* (1621) 1: to run around the rim of (putts that ~ the cup) 2: to serve as a rim for: BORDER (cliffs *rim-ming* the camp) ~ *vi*: to form or show a rim

rim \ri-'m n [ME *rim*, fr. OE *hrim*; akin to ON *hrim* frost] (bef. 12c) 1: FROST 1b 2: an accumulation of granular ice tufts on the windward sides of exposed objects that is formed from supercooled fog or cloud and built out directly against the wind 3: CRUST, INCRUSTATION (a ~ of snow)

rime *vr* *rimed*; *rim-ing* (ca. 1755): to cover with or as if with rime

rime, **rimester** var of RHYME, RHYMESTER

rim-fire \ri-'m-'fī-ər *adj* (1866) of a cartridge: having the priming distributed in the rim of the shell — **rim-fire** n

rim-land \ri-'m-'lānd n (1944): a region on the edge of the heartland

rimmed \ri-'m-d *adj* (1729): having a rim — *usu.* used in combination (dark-rimmed glasses) (red-rimmed eyes)

rim-rock \ri-'m-'rāk n (1860) 1: a top stratum or overlying strata of resistant rock of a plateau that outcrops to form a vertical face 2: the edge or face of a rimrock outcrop

rimy \ri-'m-ē *adj* *rim-i-er*; *-est* (bef. 12c): covered with rime: FROSTY

rind \ri-'nd, dial \ri-'n n [ME, fr. OE, akin to OHG *rinda* bark, and prob. to OE *rendan* to rend] (bef. 12c) 1: the bark of a tree 2: a usu. hard or tough outer layer: PEEL, CRUST (grated lemon) — **rind-ed** \ri-'nd-əd *adj*

rin-dar-pest \ri-'n-dar-'pest n [G, fr. *Rinder*, pl., cattle + *Pest* pestilence] (1865): an acute infectious usu. fatal disease of ruminant mammals (as cattle) that is caused by a morbillivirus (species *Rinderpest virus*) and that is marked by fever, diarrhea, and inflammation of mucous membranes

ring \ri-'ŋ n [ME, fr. OE *hring*; akin to OHG *hring* ring, OCS *krogiti* circle] (bef. 12c) 1: a circular band for holding, connecting, hanging, pulling, packing, or sealing (a key ~) (a towel ~) 2: a circlet usu. of precious metal worn esp. on the finger 3 a: a circular line, figure, or object (smoke ~) b: an encircling arrangement (a ~ of suburbs) c: a circular or spiral course — often used figuratively in pl. in the phrase *run rings around* to describe surpassing an opponent decisively 4 a (1): an often circular space esp. for exhibitions or competitions: *esp*: such a space at a circus (2): a structure containing such a ring b: a square enclosure in which a fighting contest (as a boxing or wrestling match) takes place 5: a band of small objects revolving around a planet (as Saturn) and composed of dust and icy or rocky fragments 6: ANNUAL RING 7 a: an exclusive combination of persons for a selfish and often corrupt purpose (as to control a market) (a wheat ~) b: GANG 8: the field of a political contest: RACE 9: food in the shape of a circle 10: an arrangement of atoms represented in formulas or models in a cyclic manner — called also *cycle* 11: a set of mathematical elements that is closed under two binary operations of which the first forms a commutative group with the set and the second is associative over the set and is distributive with respect to the first operation 12 pl a: a pair of usu. rubber-covered metal rings

suspended from a ceiling or crossbar to a height of approximately eight feet above the floor and used for hanging, swinging, and balancing feats in gymnastics b: an event in gymnastics competition in which the rings are used 13: BOXING (ended his ~ career) — **ring-like** \ri-'ŋ-lik *adj*

ring *vb* *ringed*; **ring-ing** \ri-'ŋ-ŋ v. (14c) 1: to provide with a ring 2: to place or form a ring around: ENCIRCLE (police ~ed the building) 3: GIRDLE 2 4: to throw a ring over (the peg) in a game (as horseshoes or quoits) ~ *vi* 1 a: to move in a ring b: to rise in the air spirally 2: to form or take the shape of a ring

ring *vb* *rang* \ri-'ŋ; *ring* \ri-'ŋ; **ring-ing** \ri-'ŋ-ŋ [ME, fr. OE *hringan* akin to ON *hringja* to ring] (bef. 12c) 1: to sound resonantly or sonorously (the doorbell rang) (cheers rang out) 2 a: to be filled with a reverberating sound: RESOUND (the halls rang with laughter) b: to have the sensation of being filled with a humming sound (his ear rang) 3: to cause something to ring (the bell) (the butler rang the bell) 4 a: to be filled with talk or report (the whole land rang with her fame) b: to have great renown c: to sound repetitiously (their praise rang in his ears) 5: to have a sound or character expressive of some quality (a story that ~s true) 6 *chiefly* Brit: to make a telephone call — *usu.* used with *up* ~ *vi* 1: to cause to sound esp. by striking 2: to make (a sound) by or as if by ringing a bell 3: to announce by or as if by ringing 4: to repeat often, loudly, or earnestly 5 a: to summon esp. by bell b *chiefly* Brit: TELEPHONE — *usu.* used with *up* — **ring a bell** to arouse a response (that name rings a bell) — **ring down** the curtain: to conclude a performance or an action — **ring off** the hook: to ring frequently or constantly with incoming calls (the telephone was ringing off the hook) — **ring the changes** or **ring changes**: to run through the range of possible variations — **ring up** the curtain: to begin a performance or an action

ring n (1549) 1: a set of bells 2: a clear resonant sound made by or resembling that made by vibrating metal 3: resonant tone: SONORITY 4: a loud sound continued, repeated, or reverberated 5: a sound or character expressive of some particular quality (the story had a ~miliar ~) 6 a: the act or an instance of ringing b: a telephone call (give me a ~ in the morning)

ring-a-le-vio \ri-'ŋ-ə-'lē-vē-ō or **ring-a-lie-vo** \ri-'lē-(j)-vō n [alter. of earlier *ring relievo*, fr. *ring* + *relieve*] (ca. 1901): a game in which players on one team are given time to hide and are then sought out by members of the other team who try to capture them, keep them in a place of confinement, and keep them from being released by their teammates

ring-around-the-rosy \ri-'ŋ-ə-'raʊn(d)-də-'rō-'zē also **ring-around-a-rosy** \ri-'ŋ-ə-'raʊn-də- n (1878): a children's singing game in which players dance around in a circle and at a given signal drop to the ground — called also **ring-a-rosy** \ri-'ŋ-ə-'rō-'zē

ring-bark \ri-'ŋ-'bārk n (1884): a No. American gull (*Larus delawarensis*) that as an adult is largely white with a gray mantle, dark wing tips, yellowish feet and legs; and a yellow bill with a black ring toward the tip

ring binder n (1929): a loose-leaf binder in which split rings attached to a back hold the perforated sheets of paper

ring-bolt \ri-'ŋ-'bōlt n (1599): an eyebolt with a ring through its eye

ring-bone \ri-'ŋ-'bōn n (1523): a bony outgrowth on or near the articulating surface of the pastern or coffin bone of a horse that typically results from injury and usu. produces lameness

ring dance n (1600): ROUND DANCE 1

ring-dove \ri-'ŋ-'dāv n (1538) 1: WOOD PIGEON 2: RINGED TURTLE DOVE

ringed *adj* (1513) 1: encircled or marked with or as if with rings 2: composed or formed of rings

ringed turtle dove n (1983): a small pale dove (*Streptopelia risoria*) that has a black ring around the sides and back of the neck, exists chiefly in domestication as a cage bird, and is prob. of African origin

ring-er \ri-'ŋ-ər n (15c) 1: one that sounds esp. by ringing 2 a (1): one that enters a competition under false representations (2): IMPOSTER, FAKE b: one that strongly resembles another — often used with *dead* (he's a dead ~ for the senator)

ringer n (1863): one that encircles or puts a ring around (as a quail or horseshoe that lodges so as to surround the peg)

Ring-er's solution \ri-'ŋ-ər-'z-ən n [Sidney Ringer †1910 Eng. physician] (1893): a balanced aqueous solution that contains chloride, sodium, potassium, calcium, bicarbonate, and phosphate ions and that is used in physiological experiments to provide a medium essentially isotonic to many animal tissues — called also *Ringer solution*

ring finger n (bef. 12c): the third finger esp. of the left hand counting the index finger as the first

ring-gilt \ri-'ŋ-'gilt n, pl **ringgits** or **ringgits** [Malay, lit., serration, with milled edge] (1967) — see MONEY table

ringing *adj* (14c) 1: clear and full in tone: RESOUNDING (a ~ battle-tone) 2: vigorously unequivocal: DECISIVE (a ~ condemnation of immorality) — **ring-ing-ly** \ri-'ŋ-'lē *adv*

ring-leader \ri-'ŋ-'lē-dər n (1503): a leader of a ring of individuals engaged esp. in improper or unlawful activities

ring-let \ri-'ŋ-'lət n (1555) 1: a small ring or circle 2: CURL; esp. long curl of hair

ring-master \ri-'ŋ-'mas-tər n (1859): one in charge of performance a ring (as of a circus); broadly: a supervisor or moderator esp. of a performance or presentation (the ~ of a talk show)

ring-neck \ri-'ŋ-'nek n (1791): a ring-necked animal

ring-necked \ri-'ŋ-'nek or **ring-neck** \ri-'ŋ-'nek *adj* (1817): having a ring of color about the neck

ring-necked duck n (1831): a No. American duck (*Aythya collaris*) that has a white ring around the bill and in the male a faint narrow chestnut ring encircling the neck

ring-necked pheasant n (1834): a Eurasian pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) that has been widely introduced as a game bird in No. America and in which the males have a white neck ring and an iridescent green and purplish head with red wattles around the eyes

ring off *vi* (1882) *chiefly* Brit: HANG UP 1



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'(ance) to the end — usu. used in the phrase *stay the course* : 3 : to remain during (<ed the whole time) 4 a : to stop or delay the proceeding or advance of by or as if by interposing an obstacle: HALT (< an execution) b : to check the course of (as, a disease). c : ALLAY, PACIFY (<ed tempers) d : to quiet the hunger of temporarily SYN. DEFER

stay n (1536) 1: a : the action of halting : the state of being stopped b
: a stopping or suspension of procedure or execution by judicial or ex-
ecutive order 2 *obs* : SELF-CONTROL, MODERATION 3 : a residence
or sojourn in a place 4 : capacity for endurance

stay: n. [ME, fr. MF *estaie*, of Gmc origin; akin to MD *stake* pole, MLG *stak* pole; *stake* pole — more at **STAKE**] (14c) 1 : one that serves as a prop : SUPPORT 2 : a thin firm strip (as of plastic) used for stiffening a garment or part (as a shirt collar) 3 : a corset stiffened with bones — usu. used in pl.

stay, *vi* (1548); **1.** to provide physical or moral support, for; **SUSTAIN**
2. to fix on something as a foundation
stay-at-home \ˈstā-ət-ˈhōm/ *adj* (1806): remaining in one's residence,
 locality, or country; *esp.*: remaining at home *esp.* to tend to children
 and domestic duties while a spouse is at work *esp.*

stay-at-home *n* (ca. 1580) : one that stays; *esp* : one that upholds or supports

stay-sail /'stɑː-səl, -sɔl/ *n.* (1669) : a fore-and-aft sail hoisted on a stay
 — see SAIL illustration
STB *abbr* [NL *sacrae theologiae baccalaureus*] bachelor of sacred studies

STD *ves-(l)te-dē' n* [sexually transmitted disease] (1976) : any of various diseases or infections (as, syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, and

STD abbr. [NL *sacrae theologiae doctor*] doctor of sacred theology

stand /stænd/ *n* [ME *stede*, fr; OE, akin to OHG *stat* place; OE *standan* to stand — more at STAND] (bef. 12c) 1 *obs.*; LOCALITY, PLACE 2: ADVANTAGE — used chiefly in the phrase to *stand one*, in good stead 3: the office, place, or function of

stead *v.*, (13c) : to be of avail to : HELP
stead-fast /*st'ed-,fast also -fəst/* *adj.* [ME *stedefast*, fr. OE *stedefæst*, fr.
stede + fæst fixed, fast] *Chiefly* *fasc.* *(19c)* *adj.* *Steadfast*

FAITHFUL, *adj.* 1: not subject to change (the ~ doctrine of original sin — Ellen Glasgow) 2: firm, in belief, determination, or adherence — LOYAL (her followers have remained ~) **SYN** SEE FAITHFUL — **STEADFAST**, *adj.* — **STEADFASTNESS**, *n.*

stead /'steɪd/ *adj* **stead·ier** ·**est** [ME *stedy* fr *steden* (14c) 'to stand firm']
(15c) : 1: a small farm, 2 chiefly Scot: the service buildings or area of a farm

direct or sure in movement: UNFALTERING (a ~ hand), b: firm in position: FIXED (held the pole ~), c: keeping nearly upright in a seaway (a ~ ship), 2: showing little variation or fluctuation: STABLE, UNIFORM (a ~ breeze) (~ prices) 3 a: not easily disturbed or

et (< nerves) **b** (1) : constant in feeling, principle, purpose, or up-
achment (< friends) (2) : **DEPENDABLE** . **c** : not given to dissipation
SOBER **steadily** \ 'ste-dē-ē-ē **adv** → **steadiness** \ 'ste-dē-nəs **n**
syn **STEADY, EVEN, EQUABLE** mean not varying throughout a course

or extent, **STEADY** implies lack of fluctuation or interruption of movement (*steady progress*). **EVEN** suggests a lack of variation in quality or character (an *even* distribution). **EQUABLE** implies lack of extremes or of sudden sharp changes (maintain an *equable* temper).

steady *vb* **stead-ed; stead-ing vt** (1530) : to make or keep steady ~
eady *adv* (ca. 1605) **1** : in a steady manner : **STEADILY** **2** : on the
 course set — used as a direction to the helmsman of a ship
eady n *pl* **stead-ies** (1792) : one that is steady

steady state *n* (1885) : a state or condition of a system or process (as one of the energy states of an atom) that does not change in time; **steadily** : a condition that changes only negligibly over a specified time

steady state theory *n* (1948) : a theory in astronomy: the universe has always existed, and has always been expanding with hydrogen being created continuously — compare BIG BANG THEORY

steak *\stāk\ n* [ME *steke*, fr. ON *steik*; akin to ON *steikja* 'to roast on a

ake, stik stick, stake — more at **stuck** (15c) **1** a: a slice of meat cut from a fleshy part of a beef carcass' **b**: a similar slice of a specified meat other than beef (ham —) **c**: a cross-section slice of a large fish (wordfish —) **2**: ground beef prepared for cooking or for serving in sandwiches

steak house *n* (1762): a restaurant whose specialty is beefsteak
steak knife *n* (1895): a table knife with a sharp often serrated blade
steak tartare *v*-tär-tär\ *n* [F *tartare* Tartar] (1911): highly seasoned
 ground beef eaten raw

stolen *stōlən* *v* **stole** *stōl*; **sto-lən** *stō-lən*; **steal-ing** [ME *stelen*, fr. *E. stelan*; akin to OHG *stelan* to steal] *vi* (bef. 12c) 1': to take the property of another wrongfully and esp. as a habitual or regular practice 2': to come or go secretly, unobserved, or surreptitiously

2: to come or go secretly; unobtrusively, gradually, or unexpectedly. 3: to steal or attempt to steal a base ~ vt 1 a: to take or appropriate without right or leave and with intent to keep or make use of unrightfully {*stole* a car} b: to take away by force or unjust means {they've *stolen* our liberty} c: to take surreptitiously or without per-

passion (≈ a kiss) **1 c**: to take surreptitiously or without permission
 upper share: make oneself the focus of (≈ the show) **2 a**: to move,
 convey, or introduce secretly: **SMUGGLE** **3 b**: to accomplish in a con-
 cealed or unobserved manner (≈ a visit) **3 a**: to seize, gain, or win

trickery, skill, or daring <a basketball player adept at ~ing the ball>
ple the election> **b of a base runner** : to reach (a base) safely solely
 running and usu. catching the opposing team off-guard — steal-
 \stē-lə-bəl\ **adj** — **steal-er n** — **steal a march on** : to gain an

The screenshot shows a Google search for "The Great Gatsby". The top result is from Penguin Classics, titled "The Great Gatsby by F. Scott Fitzgerald". The snippet reads: "The Great Gatsby by F. Scott Fitzgerald. Penguin Classics. The Great Gatsby is a 1925 American novel by F. Scott Fitzgerald. It is set in the Jazz Age, and tells the story of Jay Gatsby, a wealthy and mysterious man who throws extravagant parties in hopes of winning back his lost love, Daisy Buchanan." The search bar at the bottom shows the query "The Great Gatsby" and the search button.

